

FRANCE BARS ALL PAYMENTS TO GERMAN

To-Night's Weather—FAIR.

To-Morrow's Weather—FAIR.

THE EVENING WORLD
FINAL EXTRA

The Evening

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World.

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"Circulation Books Open to All."

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PRICE THREE CENTS

Rail Strike Leaders in Conference With President Harding

BENNY LEONARD TO DEFEND TITLE TO-DAY WITH UNHEALED WOUNDS, FOR HE NEEDS MONEY

Will Fight as Often as Possible Now, He Says, Get Coin, Quit Ring.

HAS LOST HIS WEALTH.

Been Poor Business Man, He Asserts, and Thinks Too Much Expected of Champions.

By Robert Boyd.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Aug. 5.—With two deep cuts partly healed over his right eye, the result of his recent fight with Lew Tendler in Jersey City, Benny Leonard, lightweight champion of the world, will defend his title here to-day in a ten round no-decision fight with Ever Hammer, the rugged Swedish Chicago lightweight, at Floyd Fitzsimmons' mammoth arena.

"Why are you fighting hammer in such a condition?" was the first question asked of Leonard, as he entered a comfortable little room called Tackler Cottage situated on the white sandy beach at from the turmoil of the crowd of this Chicago pleasure resort washed by the water of Lake Michigan.

"That's a story that I dare say has never been printed."

It was early in the morning and Benny was seated comfortably in a corner of the inclosed porch of Tackler Cottage overlooking Lake Michigan and reading the morning papers from Chicago when we entered.

"I have never spoken to any reporter about what I am about to reveal to you. I have never been in the mood to, but I spent all last night planning for the future and in the solitude of Northern Indiana I can give you a story with an unusual tone."

TAKES NEW VIEW OF FIGHTING GAME.

"You asked me about these two severe looking wounds, why do I fight before they are healed? That's the yarn. I'm going to quit the fighting game. No, don't laugh."

Benny's mother, his attractive little sister, his brother Charles and his manager all sat on the veranda of Tackler Cottage, apparently oblivious to what the fighter was talking about for they apparently thought he had a right to take whatever stand he pleased regarding his future in the ring.

One by one Benny's mother, his sister, his brother Charles and Billy Gibson left the champion with us alone to discuss his future and his retirement with only the soft beating of the waves of Lake Michigan against the shores of Indiana to muffle the soft voice of the lightweight champion.

"Since I fought Jack Britton and Lew Tendler the fight game to me has assumed an entirely different complexion. It's a business. I have always recognized it as such. But I

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Number of Cash Sales From The World's Automobile Ads.

WILLIAM PARKINSON MOTOR SALES CO., INC. STUTZ CARS 1726-1728 Broadway

The New York World, New York City, July 26, 1922. Gentlemen: Kindly repeat our Used Car ads for Stutz-Hudsons in your issue of Sunday, July 30th, and charge same through the Howard Advertising Agency.

The ad. in your paper of July 23rd made good. Received many replies, got in touch with good prospects and made a number of cash sales of Stutz and Hudsons.

Sincerely yours, WILLIAM PARKINSON MOTOR SALES CO., INC., W. H. Washburn, Mgr. STUTZ USED CAR DEPT., Phone Circle 5374, 622 West 67th St.

The Sunday World "Automobile Exchange" Ad. Circulate in 600,000 Homes

SEIZED LIQUOR DISAPPEARS BY THOUSAND CASES

U. S. Attorney Writes Enright About 65 Cases Missing From Boat.

INQUIRY DEMANDED.

Scores of Reports to Federal Agents That Confiscated Booze Is Gone.

What for a time threatened to develop into the first serious break between local police officials and Federal agents over the loss of liquor seized from smugglers resulted to-day when United States Attorney William Hayward wrote a letter to Police Commissioner Richard E. Enright, in which he demanded the return by police of Harbor A of sixty-five cases of booze which mysteriously disappeared from the rum-runner B. N. J., which was captured off Romer Shoal yesterday by the police boat Blue Boy.

On the B. N. J. when she was seized, according to reports reaching the Federal agents, were at least 150 cases of liquor, but when she is turned over to customs men only thirty-five cases were found. The boat had been taken to Harbor A, at U. S. Battery, and it was charged that the remaining sixty-five cases probably had been unloaded by some one not authorized to have done so.

And in line with the investigation into this loss it was said that scores of reports have come in to the Federal agents that thousands of cases of liquor seized from smugglers had mysteriously disappeared in the same manner during the last few months. Just who is getting the liquor could not be learned.

Assistants of United States Attorney Hayward had let it be known that they were intent on searching the police boat Blue Boy and the Harbor A Station if the missing sixty-five cases were not returned, but it was said to-day that no such procedure would be followed. It was made clear that the Federal agents have no intention of precipitating a fight with the police of New York. In his letter to Commissioner Enright Mr. Hayward said:

"Pursuant to conversation had over the telephone this afternoon between my assistant, Mr. Falk, and Inspector Murphy I wish to advise that at 1:30 A. M., Aug. 4, 1922, the Police Boat Blue Boy intercepted the motorboat B. N. J. in the Narrows. There was on board the B. N. J. at the time of the interception by the police boat 150 cases of Scotch whiskey, but when the motorboat was turned over to the customs authorities it had on board but thirty-five cases of whiskey. An account made by the customs authorities showed a shortage of sixty-five cases."

One police official declared that he must have the sixty-five cases turned over to us immediately and I trust you will make a thorough investigation and find out where these cases are. I would be glad to have a conference at my office between my assistant, Mr. Falk, and your office as soon as possible."

At Harbor A to-day the police Lieutenant who was on duty at the time of the capture of the rum-runner was off for the day, but police men declared that they welcomed search warrants or anything else. They added that every bottle of liquor seized on the B. N. J. was turned over to the customs authorities with the captured launch and that not one bottle had been taken off at Harbor A.

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Mrs. Potter Palmer's Niece, 19, Secretly Wedded Here to Man, 45



MRS. WARREN RIPPLE.

Bertha Honore Becomes Bride of Warren Ripple, Chicago, in Municipal Chapel.

Mystery surrounding the flying trip to this city of Miss Bertha Honore, nineteen years old, niece of the late Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago, and Warren Ripple, forty-five-year-old Chicago manufacturer, was dispelled to-day when it was learned they were married in the Municipal Chapel on July 31. They had been stopping at the Ritz-Carlton and it was rumored they had been married at that place.

The bride, as well as being a niece of Mrs. Potter Palmer, whose estate at her death was valued at more than \$25,000,000, is also a grandniece of President Grant and a cousin of Princess Cantacuzene. None of her intimate friends was taken into her confidence when she left Chicago for this city, and reports of her marriage reaching there to-day came as a shock to them.

Investigation to-day revealed that Miss Honore and her fiancé called at the Municipal Marriage License Bureau on July 31 and swore out a license before Edward W. Hart, one of the clerks. The bride said her age was nineteen and that she lived at No. 83 Cedar Street, Chicago. She gave the names of her parents as Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood Honore, the latter's maiden name being Beatrice Crosby. Miss Honore added that she was born in Chicago.

Mr. Ripple gave his age as forty-five and his address as No. 200 East Pearson Street, Chicago. He said he was born in Sioux City, Ia., the son of William A. Ripple and Ida Helen Swann. Both bride and bridegroom said this was their first marriage.

The couple went upstairs to the Municipal Chapel immediately after the ceremony and were married by J. J. McCormick, Deputy City Clerk. The witnesses were Joseph and Alice Liebman, whose identity is not disclosed. The number of the license was 21578.

The newlyweds were accompanied to this city by Samuel Insull of Chicago and, according to the hotel clerk at the Ritz, left Tuesday morning. They said they were going either to Atlantic City or Lenox, Mass., but they would not say which.

SEEK DOCTOR'S ARREST IN MARKET INQUIRY
Former Deputy Buchler Refused to Answer Questions, Is Charged.
A warrant for the arrest and commitment to jail of Dr. Samuel Buchler, former Deputy Commissioner of Markets for his refusal to answer certain questions in the investigation into the department of Markets by Commissioner of Accounts David Hirschfeld is sought to-day in an action started in the Supreme Court, according to an announcement of the Law Department.

PRESIDENT HOLDS CONFERENCE WITH RAIL STRIKE HEADS

Jewell, Johnson and Noonan Go Over Situation at White House.

OTHERS SEEK HEARING.

Three Brotherhood Agents to Ask President Harding to Meet Their Chiefs.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—H. M. Jewell, President of the striking railroad shopmen; William Johnston, President of the machinists' union, and James Noonan, head of the electrical workers, went into conference with President Harding about 11:30 o'clock to-day.

After talking 45 minutes with the President, Jewell, Johnston and Noonan came out of the executive chambers. They declared Mr. Harding had asked them to say nothing concerning the conference and they maintained strict silence.

The Washington representatives of the Big Four railway brotherhoods were to see the President at 2 o'clock and ask a conference with the Executive for the three brotherhood chiefs. The conference between officials and union heads of the Southern Railway called by the railroad with the hope of effecting a separate peace in the rail strike, has been postponed to Monday. The union representatives apparently want to await developments in President Harding's conference with Jewell, Johnston and Noonan.

The request for a hearing by the President of their side of the case has been under consideration since Thursday by Warren S. Stone, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; W. G. Lee, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and D. B. Robertson, President of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Engine-men. Because of failure to get a reply for joint action from L. E. Sheppard, President of the Order of Railway Conductors, and the other member of the "Big Four," it was decided to ask for the conference through the legislative representatives of the engineers, trainmen and firemen.

Mr. Sheppard was telegraphed that because of the serious situation hourly developing it was decided to seek the conference immediately.

"If you decide to take similar action, you can wire your legislative representative direct," the telegram said.

The telegram to the three legislative representatives was addressed to H. E. Wills of the engineers, Arthur J. Lovell of the firemen and W. N. Book of the trainmen, as follows: "Referring to our joint telegram this date authorizing you to arrange conference with the President, we

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FRANCE ENFORCES PENALTIES FOR GERMAN FAILURE TO PAY; ALSACE BANK BALANCES HELD

PRESIDENT DENIES CHANGING PLAN HE SHOWED TO CUYLER

Proposals to Rail Executives Same He Thought They Would Accept.

By David Lawrence.

(Special Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (Copyright).—The biggest question marks rest to-day on a chapter of White House history in connection with the railroad strike. What happened at the conference between President Harding and T. DeWitt Cuyler, President of the Association of Railway Executives, on Thursday, July 27? And another query pertains to what happened between the time Mr. Cuyler left the White House and the meeting of the railroad executives in New York six days later.

President Harding has felt compelled to authorize the Washington newspaper correspondents to send broadcast the statement that he did not alter the proposal he made to Mr. Cuyler with respect to the return of seniority rights to the railroad strikers. This significant denial was made because Mr. Harding was told an impression has been spread that the original offer had been modified after Mr. Cuyler left the White House. Such foundation as exists for this impression may be traced to the discussion which took place in New York when the railroad executives met.

Those who heard what was said at the New York meeting have quoted Mr. Cuyler as having said that he read President Harding's letter "with considerable surprise."

Mr. Cuyler didn't say when that surprise occurred. Mr. Harding has revealed that the plan, which he drafted in his own handwriting, was shown to Mr. Cuyler on the day he was at the White House—namely, Thursday, July 27. If Mr. Cuyler said he was surprised, he must have referred to the effect which the proposal to restore seniority rights to the strikers made upon him when Mr. Harding first read the letter to him. He couldn't possibly have referred to the impression which the letter made upon him when it was typewritten and merely reproduced what Mr. Harding had shown him before.

Mr. Harding was confident when Mr. Cuyler left here that the proposals would be accepted and that the meeting of the railway executives would merely ratify the programme. Mr. Cuyler must have given the Pres-

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ASK WRIT TO RESTRAIN GAS SERVICE CHARGE

Suit Filed Against Richmond County Gas Company.

An application for an injunction restraining the Richmond County Gas Company from collecting a service charge of 75 cents a month was filed in the Supreme Court, Staten Island to-day. It will be argued in the Supreme Court Brooklyn next Wednesday.

Michael F. Haggerty of No. 15 Fort Place, New Brighton, is the applicant. His petition is supported by an affidavit of A. S. Little, an assistant corporation counsel who was impacted from Chicago by Mayor Hylan in last year's case. From this aspect the gas company officials infer that Mayor is behind the suit.

President Welch of the Richmond County Gas Company said the service charge was upheld by the Appellate Division in an opinion written by Justice Foxworth and handed down on Feb. 25 of this year.

No Military Action Involved in Present Measure; Reprisals Will Be Progressive if Delay Continues.

Germany Tells France Action Is Unwarranted Under Terms of Compact and Versailles Treaty.

PARIS, Aug. 5 (Associated Press).—Premier Poincaré at noon to-day notified the German Embassy in Paris that the first of a series of measures to conserve French interests against a lapse in Germany's pre-war debt payments would be put into effect immediately. The notice followed the receipt of a note from Germany refusing to meet the \$2,000,000 installment of these payments to French citizens due Aug. 15.

The first of the French measures consists of the immediate suspension of all payments to German Nationals for debts contracted with Frenchmen before the war, both in France and Alsace-Lorraine.

The offices in Paris and Strasbourg which were set up to liquidate these debts were notified to cease functioning at once and to pay no more German claims until further orders from the Premier.

No military action is involved. The initial measures also include the suspension of further payments to Germans for German property expropriated in France, including estates, villas, art collections, etc.

The Baden-Baden agreement, under which Germans were being compensated for house furnishings, stocks, bonds and cash left in Alsace-Lorraine also is suspended.

It was explained that these first measures taken are not penalties, in a strict sense, but merely action to safeguard French interests jeopardized by the Germans refusing to pay.

If these measures fail to bring a satisfactory settlement, further and more severe measures, it was said, will be enforced, the nature of which is withheld, pending the effect of the present action. In official circles it was said that France would now await some move by Germany.

If Belgium and Great Britain decided to forego payments on private debts, this will have no effect upon the French position. It was declared, however, that France will insist upon payment, despite any moratorium that the London Conference may decide to grant, and if Germany does not meet the French demands the measures taken will become progressively more severe.

The German Charge d'Affaires brought the German answer to the "quay d'Orsay" a few minutes before 12 o'clock. Premier Poincaré pronounced it unsatisfactory and gave orders that the application of the French measures should begin. He left for his home five minutes after noon.

In his reply the Premier notified Germany that her "dilatory" answer to the ultimatum had been unsatisfactory and that France was taking measures to protect her interests.

The German note asked the French Government because of the decline in marks, to reserve its decision until the subject was discussed at the coming London meeting of the heads of allied governments.

The French Premier takes the view that payment on pre-war debts is a matter for German business men, who are obviously prosperous, and that it cannot be coupled with the present state of German Governmental finances.

Regarding the applicability of the measures of "retortion," the German note says:

"According to the agreement of June, 1921, the only consequences to non-payment of the engagement undertaken by Germany is cancellation of that accord by the Allies, under a stipulation reserved therein that cancellation would have the effect of bringing into play provisions of the Treaty of Versailles relative to reparations and commercial balances."

"In case of non-payment, that

Glider Soars 3,000 Feet Up in Air As Motorless Plane Meet Begins

"Can't Be Done," Says French Farmer Watching It—Optimism Reigns at International Congress.

LEMONTE FERRAND, France, Aug. 5 (Associated Press).—Optimism over the future of motorless flying prevails at Camp Mouillard, where the "glider" contests under the auspices of the First International Experimental Congress of Motorless Airplanes will begin to-morrow, to continue until Aug. 29.

This building, pilots and officials live in the casus city near the top of Mont Combrasse are sanguine that motorless flying will be accomplished by the wind are destined to make much progress in the next few days as the gasoline-motored planes have shown. Since the Wright brothers made their test flights at Kitty Hawk, N. C.

Gen. Lange, commanding the 13th Army Corps, on duty at the camp, pointing to a "glider" piloted by Capt. Thout manoeuvring 3,000 feet above the camp—dipping, looping and gliding, said:

"Any one prophesying this fifteen cannot be done."